

PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH'S MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT NGUYEN HUU THO

Hanoi July 13, 1968

To President Nguyen Huu Tho
Members of the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front, and the Command of the South Vietnamese People's Armed Forces.

CLOSELY united and fighting patiently, the armed forces and people in Quang Tri—Thus Thien—Hue have won a resounding victory, forcing some ten thousand crack troops of the U.S. and its lackeys from Khe Sanh with very serious losses. This is a heavy defeat to the U.S., and a big victory to us.

The victory at Khe Sanh has clearly shown the resourcefulness and the invincible strength of our armed forces, people and cadres. It has made a worthy contribution to the big victory of the whole of South Viet Nam since early Spring. Together with the victories on other battlefields, it has paved the way for yet bigger ones. To North Viet Nam which has just won the victory in destroying 300 aircraft of the U.S. aggressors, the glorious Khe Sanh victory has greatly inspired the North Vietnamese armed forces and people to make greater efforts and shoot down many more piratic U.S. aircraft. Despite their defeats, the U.S. aggressors remain very obdurate. Our people, fighters and cadres, therefore, should always sharpen their vigilance, fight continuously, with vigour and success.

The South and the North are of one mind in making all-out efforts to fight the aggressor. Final victory is sure to be ours.

May I repeat my congratulations to the people, fighters and cadres across South Viet Nam, particularly the ones at the Khe Sanh front, my warmest congratulations.

Please accept my affectionate and "determination to win" wishes

HO CHI MINH

VIETNAM

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P.L.A.F. assaulting Height 628 at Khe Sanh

KHE SANH BASE FELL ON JULY 9

U.S. LOSSES SINCE JANUARY 1968:

17,000 Men Put out of Action, 488 Planes and Helicopters Shot Down or Destroyed on the Ground, Over 100 Military Vehicles, 60 Cannons and Mortars, 50 Ammunition and Fuel Dumps Destroyed or Burnt, Thousands of Weapons and Hundreds of Tons of Food and War Materials Seized.

(Page 2)

TWO YEARS AFTER

PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH'S APPEAL

NATIONAL UNITY, KEY FACTOR OF VICTORY

WITH raids on Hanoi and Haiphong two years ago, Washington's "escalation" began to climb its highest ratings. Our people had to face the most cruel aggression ever known in their history — even in universal history, in terms of the war means used by the aggressors.

President in His July 17, 1966 speech, Ho Chi Minh stressed that "the aggressors' actions which independence and freedom," In response to his call, our people took up the U.S. challenge.

United as one man, they have successfully foiled the enemy's plan. The American imperialists have achieved no objective, neither in North nor in South Viet Nam. On the contrary, their defeat has become obvious and their victory徒虚.

More than 3,000 U.S. planes have been shot down over North Viet Nam—that resistance base of the whole country which Washington wanted to subdue or to "bomb back into the Stone

Age" but which has grown sturdier than ever. Never before has the political and moral unity of our people been so consolidated. With every passing day, the various strata of our people have been closing their ranks around the Party, the Government and President Ho Chi Minh to defend the people against destruction, fulfil their duties towards their kith and kin in the South and build up socialism. Tempered in the trial, they have grown up.

Living up to their vanguard role, the workers and all glorious working class have shown their courage and its creativity in production and in the fighting. In spite of the enemy's savage raids, our transport and communications not only have not been halted but have even substantially increased. Industry has not only been kept going but has even developed and progressed, particularly at the provincial, district and village level. Let us cite one example: Quang

(Continued page 2)

The 1954 Geneva Agreements Acknowledged the Victory of the Vietnamese People's Struggle for Independence and Freedom

THE 1954 Geneva Agreements were concluded 14 years ago, about 3 months after the historic battle of Dien Bien Phu.

Putting an end to a colonial war, they victoriously crowned the long resistance work by the anti-colonial masses from North to South under the direction of the Government of the D.R.V.N. They granted recognition to the principles of independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Viet Nam.

At the closing session, all the participants in the 1954 Geneva Conference undertook to respect the Geneva Agreements and to refrain from any interference in the internal affairs of the Vietnamese people.

On behalf of the U.S. Government, General Bedell Smith declared that his country also undertook to respect the Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam, Laos, Cambodia and Laos, and to refrain from the threat or the use of force to disturb the accords.

But, one day later, General Eisenhower, then President of the U.S.A. declared that "the United States has not itself been party to, or bound by, the decisions taken by the conference [of Ge-

neva]."

The American imperialists were determined to thoroughly violate the Geneva Agreements.

With a train of U.S. puppets, expeditionary troops and extremely odious crimes, for twenty years now, systematically and unceasingly, the Geneva Agreements has always been a constant in Washington's Viet Nam policy.

A NEW LANGUAGE

UT, its venture taking a bad, very bad turn in South Viet Nam, Washington seems to change its tone. If, in his Baltimore speech, Mr. Johnson only made a vague reference to the Geneva Agreements, his affirmation of old agreements," the communiqué issued by the White House

on Jan. 3, 1966 put it more explicitly: "The Geneva Agreements of 1954... are an adequate basis for peace in Southeast Asia."

At the Paris official conversations, Mr. Averell Harriman laid emphasis on the historical value, so to speak, of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam right in his first speech. He has on many occasions harped back to this occasion, always to claim a little credit for his Government.

The American thesis boils down to this: South Viet Nam is victim of an aggression, and the aggressor therefore to settle the problem of the war in Viet Nam, it is necessary to revert to the "fundamental principles of the accords of 1954."

For Washington, the Accord on the cessation of hostilities (Continued page 7)

* RESOLUTELY MARCH FORWARD AND COMPLETELY DEFEAT THE AMERICAN WAR OF DESTRUCTION

General VAN TIEN DUNG
(See Supplement)

VIET NAM AND THE WORLD AT LARGE

ESTABLISHMENT
OF DIPLOMATIC
RELATIONS
BETWEEN D.R.V.N.
AND IRAQ

DELEGATES of strengthen-
ing the friendly
relations between the
two countries, the Government
of the Democratic Republic of
Viet Nam and the Government
of the Republic of Iraq have
agreed to establish diplomatic
relations at ambassadorial
level."

(Communication of the
D.R.V.N. Foreign Ministry
made public July 10)

Viet Nam Committee for Solidarity WITH AMERICAN PEOPLE FOUNDED

A Viet Nam Committee for Solidarity with American People was founded in Hanoi on July 10, with Professor Hoang Minh Giang as President.

At the founding ceremony, Professor Hoang Minh Giang pointed out that the American people have been ceaselessly struggling against the U.S. policy in Viet Nam, which violates the legitimate interests and traditions of the American people. The U.S. imperialists intensify their war of aggression against South Viet Nam and are waging a struggle against the D.R.V.N., the more strongly the American people demand that their government stop the war in Viet Nam, the more strongly the American people support the Vietnamese and American peoples have strengthened further their relations. Many progressive American organizations and individuals have increased their contributions to the Vietnamese peoples and religious personalities have increased their efforts to help the Vietnamese people. They have on many occasions sent delegations to visit Viet Nam and meet Vietnamese representatives abroad to inquire about the situation and exchange views on the residence of a Japanese representative by the masses. Since the workers movement has been

Mongolian Delegation Pays Friendship Visit To the D.R.V.N.

At the invitation of the D.R.V.N. Government and Viet Nam - Mongolia Friendship Association, a delegation of the People's Republic of Mongolia, headed by Comrade M. M. Zhamdin, Vice Chairman of the C.C. of the Revolutionary People's Party of Mongolia, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Mongolian - Viet Nam Friendship Association, Chairman of the Mongolian Committee of Support to Viet Nam, has arrived

in Hanoi for a friendship visit to the D.R.V.N.

The Mongolian delegation was welcomed by President Ho Chi Minh and Premier Pham Van Dong.

Comrade J. Zhamdin has handed President Ho Chi Minh and the Prime Minister and State leaders a letter from the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the P.R. of Mongolia, I.T. Tserenjav, on the economic and military aid of Mongolia to the D.R.V.N.

YOKOHAMA WORKERS' ANTI-NAM WAR HATS

KOBE and Yokohama are Japan's two biggest mercantile port of Japan. Kobe belongs to the county of Hyogo and has 4.5 million inhabitants, 72 per cent of them workers. The city has a long-standing tradition of revolutionary struggle. As the center of the "rice riot" in Japan at the time of the 1915 Russian revolutionary tide, it witnessed the burning of the residence of a Japanese capitalist by the masses. Since the workers movement has been

rising quite powerfully. After World War II, the American imperialists occupied the port. Kobe and part of its harbour has now been transformed into a base from which to invade Viet Nam. The American imperialists have also begun to turn the Itami airfield near Kobe into a base of aggression against Viet Nam. They have been opposed in their scheme by workers in Kobe harbour and by people of fifty townsites around the Itami airfield.

We visited Kobe harbour in a boat. When we passed under Bridge No 6 handling

Thailand and South Korea's Criminal Moves Condemned

RECENTLY, the Thannaphas reactionary clique declared that they would dispatch the "Black Panther" Division comprising 10,000 men to South Viet Nam. In early June, 1968, the Pak Jung Hi clique also announced that they would raise with 5,000 fresh troops South Korean strength in South Viet Nam to 55,000.

On July 4, the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam issued a statement on the above envisaged moves of the Thai and South Korean authorities.

It made it clear that at a time when U.S. defeat in South Viet Nam is a foregone conclusion, "one or a few reinforcements divisions of Thailand and South Korea cannot help the U.S. aggressors."

The newly founded Committee issued a statement making clear its stand and conveying warm greetings to the American people.

The Committee's Vice President is Nguyen Van Kien, National Assembly deputy; Dang Dai Mai, writer; Phan Anh, lawyer; Reverend Father Huynh Diep; Phan Hong Nam, doctor; Tran Huu Tuo, doctor; Nguyen Dinh Thi, writer; and Nguyen Canh Tuan, professor.

The members of its Secretariat are Mme Bui Thi Cam, poet; Tran Van Hieu, secretary of the Viet Nam Union of Students; Le Duy Tan, journalist; and Xuan Oanh, composer.

D.R.V.N. FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTEST NEW U.S. - PUPPET CRIMES AGAINST CAMBODIAN PEOPLE

In a statement made public on July 7, the Foreign Ministry of the D.R.V.N. denounced the starting of Khmer peasants busy growing rice on June 29, 1968, by two hundred U.S. agents and the Saigon puppet administration. Flying very low over the rice fields in Sway Ngom village in Prey Veng province of Cambodia and killing or wounding 18 farmers, the U.S. agents strongly condemned this fresh criminal raid in the following terms:

"Following a series of aggressive acts against the Kingdom of Cambodia, the said barbarous massacre of Khmer civilians together with the

At the invitation of the C.C. of the Japan - Viet Nam Friendship Association, a delegation of the People's Republic of Mongolia, led by Comrade M. M. Zhamdin, Vice Chairman of the C.C. of the Revolutionary People's Party of Mongolia, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Mongolian - Viet Nam Friendship Association, Chairman of the Mongolian Committee of Support to Viet Nam, has arrived

The following story is taken from Ha Xuan Truong's travel-novels *One Month's Friendship Visit to Japan*.

Japanese Workers and People Staunchly Support Viet Nam's Anti-U.S. Struggle

US. military goods for ag-
gression of North Viet Nam formerly and of Viet Nam today, were mainly gray tanks. The workers told us that in the Korean war they had never seen American tanks and aircraft seen there for repair, as at present in the war against Viet Nam. The workers said to us, "We are informed that our people have imposed the U.S." In 1967, tens of thousands of workers struck for 170 hours and refused to handle American weapons for the Korean war. Each year at Christmas, Yankai, from the Seventh Fleet came to Koba to spend their holiday. The workers said to one another, "They are a source of war for the Vietnamese workers and people. We cannot let them have a good holiday this year." Then they staged a boisterous two-day demonstration and distributed leaflets in English among the G.I.s "Lancus us again to print to fight the words "Viet Cong" and demanded that they be properly replaced by "South Viet Nam Liberation Army" or "South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation Army." They also categorically refused to print the slogan "Oppose the U.S. imperialists" and spoke ill of Viet Nam. They also took part in demonstrations opposing the setting up of U.S. military bases. A farmer, returning from the fields, apologized for his dirty hands, but I shook hands with him all the same. Coming to know later that I was a Viet Nam soldier, he held the enemy and divided these areas into lots which were "cold" according to their importance. For instance a lot in the Saitama region could be "obtained" at 3,000 yen, in Hua or

MAP OF SOUTH VIET NAM LIBERATED AREAS

PRINTERS were the first Japanese workers to take part in the movement of protest against U.S. war in Viet Nam. In an informal supper we had with workers from printing factories and T.V. and radio stations, I met Kaneko, one of the first men constantly displaying the slogan "We oppose the aggressive war in Viet Nam", and made friends with Miss Oh who, despite her position as a supervisor, had given the workers the right to make badges out of her own money and sold them in support of Viet Nam. The printers told us of the monopoly held by the bourgeoisie and the U.S. in the press, radio and T.V. and of the workers' varied forms of support to the anti-U.S. struggle. A number of workers

gathered to print to fight the words "Viet Cong" and demanded

that they be properly replaced by "South Viet Nam Liberation Army" or "South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation Army." They also categorically refused to print the slogan "Oppose the U.S. imperialists" and spoke ill of Viet Nam. They also took part in demonstrations opposing the setting up of U.S. military bases. A farmer, returning from the fields, apologized for his dirty hands, but I shook hands with him all the same. Coming to know later that I was a Viet Nam soldier, he held the enemy and divided these areas into lots which were "cold" according to their importance. For instance a lot in the Saitama region could be "obtained" at 3,000 yen, in Hua or

Khe Sanh at 200 yen, and other localities at 100 yen. The subscriber had paid for a tot was entitled to whitewash it, thus constituting a small share to the liberation of South Viet Nam.

"AS YOU ARE VIETNAMESE I SHAKE HANDS WITH YOU ONCE MORE"

THE big Yokota base built along the railway, surrounded by a high row of barbed wire. From an upper floor of a U.T. building nearby we saw, in the compound, apart from GIs and their families, various types of planes such as Phantoms, Intruders and F-4C transports which were busily engaged in dropping bombs. We suddenly overcame by a feeling of uneasiness and of hatred for the enemy as I had the impression of standing on American soil.

We visited the land lying

between two American airbases

The Japanese farmers hoisted red flags and displayed slogans

showing their resistance to

the American imperialists

and their war crimes.

They also categorically refused to print the slogan "Oppose the U.S. imperialists" and spoke ill of Viet Nam. They also took part in demonstrations opposing the setting up of U.S. military bases. A farmer, returning from the fields, apologized for his dirty hands, but I shook hands with him all the same. Coming to know later that I was a Viet Nam soldier, he held the enemy and divided these areas into lots which were "cold" according to their importance. For instance a lot in the Saitama region could be "obtained" at 3,000 yen, in Hua or

again." In the meantime,

drums were beaten by Buddhist

believers protesting against

the American grabing of

the land. When

the news, the female

members of Tokyo women's

organizations wearing Vietnamese

hats and collecting signatures and funds for Viet Nam.



Members of Tokyo women's organizations wearing Vietnamese hats and collecting signatures and funds for Viet Nam.

rocketing while wages are kept down. Workers draw 20,000 yen a month on average, but a worker's wage is raised only once a year, by 7,500 and 9,000 yen monthly. Comrade Murakami, a Communist sentenced by the Japanese authorities to 16 years imprisonment on account of his opposition to the Korean war, managed to make from his 1,100-yen monthly subsistence a contribution to the fund to which you contribute. He has written to me several times and some poems of his composition.

We have expressed our deep appreciation of the wholehearted contribution made by Japanese workers and visiting people to our struggle. Each year collected by them is by no means an ordinary sum, it represents their sweat and their warm support for our righteous cause.

XUAN TRUONG

up by American bayonets and dollars on the Vietnamese people in the South. We demand that the U.S. stop the bombing and all other acts of war on the whole territory of Viet Nam and her people's self-determination.

Never! The U.S. imperialists are trampling underfoot the national rights of the Vietnamese people. The U.S. forces, of their successive defeats, still persists in their aggressive war in Viet Nam. The U.S. has not respected the U.S. independence and the sovereignty of Viet Nam.

The Geneva Agreements on the cessation of hostilities in Indochina, solely and essentially, the accord on the cessation of hostilities. These instruments, the most important of which is the Final Declaration of the Conference of Geneva of 1954, are still valid. The Accord on the cessation of hostilities is a fundamental agreement by its name. The Final Declaration chiefly constitutes a solution to both military and political issues, leading to a short-term and long-term basis as well. Those concerning for example the withdrawal of foreign troops, the serious infringement of their country's independence and sovereignty. Washington, however, openly maintains the opposite.

The U.S. has been impudently berating its troops against South Viet Nam and against the Vietnamese people. The U.S. has not withdrawn its troops from South Viet Nam, the withdrawal of the French Expeditionary Corps, etc., are not important. The American participants in the Geneva Conference towards Viet Nam, the members of the delegation of the D.R.V.N. have agreed to the cessation of hostilities on the North, for the withdrawal of its troops and those of its satellite in South Viet Nam. It has even gone to the length of imposing a puppet government proposed

In the current talk with the D.R.V.N. there has been no sign that the U.S. is interested in peace. As Mr. Johnson has asserted, Evidently, Washington is responsible for the obstacles to their peace. The U.S. has preffered a military solution, our Southern compatriots have been given due recognition. In Jan. 1968, the Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam and the Vietnamese people are going from one side to the other. Those who now follow the wind will reap the whirlwind that is relevant warning to America.

On the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the signing of the Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam.

ON THE LARGE SOUTHERN FRONT

Military Operations

* **Ta Con Seized by P.L.A.F. — The Whole of Khe Sanh Liberated — U.S. Losses Between June 26 and July 9: 1,700 G.I.s Put out of Action, 35 Planes and Choppers Shot Down or Destroyed.**

* **750 Enemy Troops Killed, Wounded or Taken Prisoner in 9 Days in Other Areas of Quang Tri Province,**

* **200 Military Vehicles and 36 Copters Destroyed or Damaged, a Regiment's and a Battalion's Commanding Units and 2 Companies of Puppet Division 1 Destroyed Near Hue.**

A s announced in the *Khe Sanh* Front Command published in page 4, the whole of this sector was liberated early on July 9 when P.L.A.F. hoisted their flag on Ta Con, the key position of the U.S. entrenched camp. Thus, from June 26 (when U.S. troops began their retreat) until July 9, the Americans lost nearly 1,700 men killed or wounded in this sector.

Between July 1 and 9, 1,000 U.S. Marines were put out of action, and 22 aircraft destroyed on the ground or shot down. Tough fighting took place on the night of July 2 between hills 845, 842 and 659 where 150 G.I.s were killed or wounded and two helicopters shot down by P.L.A.F. automatic arms fire.

In an ambush on July 3, 23 vehicles of an enemy convoy carrying supplies to Khe Con were destroyed on Highway No 9. On the afternoon of July 4 alone, the U.S. lost over this sector to 10 F-4 and 6 F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers and 44 Skyhawks.

The combats at hills 845, 832, 659 and 630 on

July 5 and 6 cost the enemy 2 companies wiped out and 5 helicopters and a *Phantom* fighter-bomber shot down.

On July 7, which the enemy forces in several positions were attempting to recapture by helicopter, Liberation gunners pounded Hills 659, 845, 832 and 471. Then Liberation infantrymen charged and captured the enemy troops in fierce hand-to-hand fighting, and late in the day completely liberated Hills 845, 832, 532 and 471, knocked down 2 planes and seized 2 choppers in good shape.

Giving no breathing space to the enemy in complete disarray, the P.L.A.F. pressed on their attacks against the remaining enemy units on July 8 and 9, turning the Marine retreat into a great debacle.

FURTHER East, in the Dong Ha — Con Tien sector, the enemy Tian 300 men put out of action and 10 armoured cars destroyed between June 27 and July 5. In An Ho, south of Quang Tri province, especially on June 29, the P.L.A.F. killed, wounded or captured

250 enemy soldiers, destroyed 9 armoured cars and shot down 2 helicopters.

In Hu sector, the commanding unit of 3rd Regiment, puppet Division 1, consisting of 2nd Battalion, one division, and two companies were destroyed on July 2 at Hill 416, 27km west of Hu.

Giai Phong Press Agency also reported that on June 29, the Evans battery of the U.S. First Air Cavalry situated at Dong Lam (2km northwest of Hu), came under another shelling and suffered heavy losses: 200 vehicles and 50 helicopters destroyed or damaged.

NEAR Saigon, elements of U.S. 9th Infantry Division, entrenched on July 3 during violent engagements southwest of the city. In this action, the P.L.A.F. shot down a helicopter, captured 100 men, including U.S. officers, killing several of them including a lieutenant-colonel (identified as Van Denzen brother-in-law of General William Westmoreland, former commander of U.S. forces in South Viet Nam).

ENEMY LOSSES IN JUNE

- 55,750 men put out of action, including 16,400 G.I.s and satellite troops.
- 13 battalions, one armoured squadron and 33 companies wiped out or decimated.
- 275 planes and helicopters downed or destroyed, 150 military vehicles including 350 tanks and armoured cars, destroyed or damaged, 61 vessels burnt or sunk.
- 80 artillery pieces, 30 ammunition and fuel depots, and 20 bridges destroyed or set afire.
- 50 military posts flattened.

IN THE SAIGON AREA ALONE

- 17,500 enemy troops (including 7,500 G.I.s) put out of action.
- 40 aircraft downed or destroyed, 200 military vehicles destroyed or damaged, 25 vessels burnt or sunk.

FROM Nam's black board people would think he was about sixty. But his shining eyes under bushy brows made him look fifty. Quite right. Recently when he fought an American chopper, he was exactly fifty.

It was a cloudless morning. A chopper rattled in from Quang Tri town, along Highway No 9. Nam was working with his co-laborers in a field nearby. The plane's noise got on his nerves as these last few months there had been such flights over villages near enemy's encampment to kidnap suspects. Nam's guerrilla team was preparing to inflict punishment on the gangsters.

Nam's regret the hand-grenade did not explode. As he was about to be caught by the Yankee who had jumped to his feet from under the plane, he sprang up and ran at full speed in the direction of the village, with other G.I.s on his heels firing frantic shots. Then he tripped and tumbled on a log. He was dragged along and flung into the helicopter which immediately revved up. Nam stole a look at the Yankees but did not understand what they were saying to one another about him. A fellow sitting opposite him said in Vietnamese with a broad Yankee accent: "You, Vietcong, are

An "Old" Guerilla on Highway No 9

That morning, before going to the field, on order from the chief guerilla, he had brought along a hand-grenade which he carried hidden in his belt for self-defence. The chopper spotted him and swooped down like a vulture falling on its prey. He heard from an electric megaphone an exhortation in imperfect Vietnamese: "Vietcong, surrender!"

The crowd dispersed in a stampede. Only Nam did not move. The chopper hovered in the air. Its rotor-blades nearly sliced the "old" guerilla up and was about to blow his cloth to shreds with the whirlwind it stirred up. It landed at twenty metres from him. Yankees swarmed out. Nam whipped out his hand-grenade, removed its safety pin, hurled it and crouched on the ground. The Yankees scrambled back to the helicopter. One of them slipped under the craft for cover!

A dead silence. Much to

H. T.



G.I.s captured by the P.L.A.F.